



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A MODEL OF A MEDIAEVAL
BANQUETING HALL

IN the last September number of the BULLETIN, there was printed an article on Models as Teaching Material, in which, after speaking of the value of such material, there was promised the early installation of a carefully prepared, accurate model of the great hall of Penshurst Castle, as the first in a series for the use of pupils in history classes and designers. This model has been set up in an alcove of Gallery 17, near the central Hall of Casts, on the first floor. It is the work of Dwight Franklin, formerly of the American Museum of Natural History, whose models in the Children's Museum, Brooklyn, and the Newark Museum, representing natural history subjects, have been studied with enthusiasm by teachers and classes in those institutions.

Penshurst Place, Kent, a fine example of fourteenth-century architecture, was built about 1335, when, with the increased demand for privacy on the part of the nobility, the highest development of the hall was attained. The room measures 68 ft. by 38 ft. 8 in., and is 48 ft. in height. It is here reproduced on the scale of an inch to a foot. The roof is of the open timber type, and the original louvre or opening for carrying off the smoke from the fire, which was built in the center of the hall on fire-dogs, is still in place. The floor is of stone flagging, the walls plastered, the window tracery of stone, the windows themselves of diamond-shaped panes, with a quatrefoil of colored glass at the top.

At one end of the hall is a paneled partition or screen which served as a vestibule at the entrance, while at the other end is a raised dais for the seats of the master of the house and his guests. The main body of the hall was occupied by the retainers who sat, and even slept, about the fire. The walls were ornamented with tapestries, armor, and trophies of the chase.

In Mr. Franklin's model an attempt has been made to reconstruct a typical domestic scene of the Middle Ages with a representative group of people engaged in their customary manner, and with accessories,

such as furniture, tapestries, and costumes, copied from paintings of the period or from pieces still extant.

On the dais, behind a trestle table, the master and lady, having finished their dinner, are chatting while a page stands near by ready to replenish their glasses. They are dressed in costumes of the day—the lord in a long gown with flowing oversleeves and a turban-shaped headdress; the lady in a low-cut dress with an overgarment, on her head a coronet. A jester lies stretched upon a fur rug, playing with his master's greyhound. In the center of the room about the fire, which has died down to glowing coals, are two figures, a man-at-arms and a forester, warming themselves—the former wearing helmet, camail, and shirt of mail, covered by a surcoat of striped red and white (his lord's colors), and carrying a pole-arm (a badelaire); the latter clad in homespun, his legs wrapped with rawhide and a hood buttoned tightly under his chin. A dog close by is contentedly scratching himself after his ample meal of scraps thrown from his master's table. At a long trestle table in the background, where the retainers and servants have eaten their dinner, sits the steward in an embroidered house gown talking earnestly with a barefooted friar and a traveler, who is apparently resting at the castle over night.

The lights are so managed as to give the effect of the red glow of the fire in the center of the room, the yellow light from a concealed torch, and the moonlight streaming through the windows.

SOME HISTORICAL MEMORIES OF
PENSURST

PENSURST Place in Kent, now the seat of Lord De l'Isle and Dudley, has almost unique claims of archaeological and architectural interest, and no slight ones historically.

On the former grounds (through a kind Providence, which has largely preserved its great hall not only from the ruin of time but the equally ruthless "restorer") it affords an admirable example of a baronial mansion in the transitional period